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(54) **PURIFICATION DU COMPLEXE DU FACTEUR VIII PAR
CHROMATOGRAPHIE D'IMMUNOAFFINITE**

(54) **PURIFICATION OF FACTOR VIII COMPLEX BY
IMMUNOAFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY**

(57) L'invention concerne un complexe hautement purifié ayant comme composants le facteur VIII et le facteur de von Willebrand (vWF), présentant une activité spécifique d'au moins 70, de préférence de 100 à 300 E du facteur VIII/mg. L'invention concerne également une préparation pharmaceutique stable contenant ce complexe, ainsi qu'un procédé de production de ce complexe, fondé sur la chromatographie d'immunoaffinité.

(57) This invention concerns a highly purified complex consisting of the components factor VIII and vWF, with a specific activity of at least 70, preferably 100 to 300 E of factor VIII/mg, a stable pharmaceutical preparation containing this complex, and a process based on immunoaffinity chromatography for its production.

Highly Purified Factor VIII Complex

A b s t r a c t :

There is disclosed a highly purified complex comprising the components factor VIII and vWF having a specific activity of at least 70, preferably 100 to 300 U factor VIII:C/mg, a stable pharmaceutical preparation containing this complex as well as a method of producing the same.

Highly Purified Factor VIII complex

The present invention relates to a highly purified complex consisting of the components factor VIII (factor VIII:C or FVIII) and von Willbrand factor (vWF), a stable pharmaceutical preparation containing the highly purified complex as well as a method of preparing a highly purified factor VIII:C/vWF-complex.

Von Willebrand factor is a multimeric glycoprotein encoded by a gene on chromosome 12 and circulating in plasma at concentrations of from 5 to 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ freely and as non-covalent complex with coagulation factor VIII, the protein which is encoded by a gene on chromosome 10 and which is impaired or is missing, respectively, in hemophilia A.

Among the two most important functions of vWF in haemostasis are:

1) the adhesion of the thrombocytes to an injured endothelium, vWF binding to the injured sub-endothelium and enabling a bridge between this surface and the platelets as well as an aggregation of the platelets among themselves. The first interaction between thrombocytes and sub-endothelium is effected via the glycoprotein Ib of the thrombocyte membrane and the collagen fibres of the injured endothelium. vWF binds to these two proteins and thus mediates the formation of a first layer of thrombocytes. Further cross-linking

of the platelets among themselves is mediated by vWF by its binding to the glycoprotein complex IIb/IIIa. For these tasks of primary haemostasis, mainly the large multimers are responsible (Eller; Lab. Med. (1994); 18: 168-176).

2) by its binding site for FVIII, vWF also influences plasmatic coagulation. FVIII is present in plasma almost exclusively in a non-covalent complex with vWF, approximately every tenth vWF molecule carrying an FVIII molecule. Primarily dimers and small multimers are used as carriers. By this complexing with vWF, FVIII is protected against an increased proteolytic inactivation (e.g. by activated protein C).

Furthermore, FVIII is potentiated by complex formation in respect of its cofactor activity in the intrinsic coagulation (Eller; Lab. Med. (1994); 18: 168-176).

vWF is formed in the vascular endothelial cells, which are the main source of this plasma protein, by constitutive or stimulated liberation, but it is also synthesized in a smaller portion by the megakariocytes. (PNAS 92 (1995), 2428-2432).

The primary product of translation is comprised of 2813 amino acids. After splitting off the signal peptide (22 amino acids), dimerisation takes place. Further processing is effected in the Golgi apparatus, the dimers polymerizing under splitting off of the

propeptide (741 amino acids). The propeptide plays an important role in the further linking of the dimers, where it catalyses the formation of disulfide bridges at the amino-terminal end. Thus, differently sized oligomers ranging in size from a dimer of 500,000 daltons to large multimers of up to 20 million daltons are developed. In addition to the proteolytic procedures, vWF is subject to other post-translational modifications, including glycosylation and sulfatizing. (Mancuso et al.; Hämostasieologie (1989); 9: 122-129).

Thus, due to the complexity of the biosynthesis, there is a large number of the most varying vWF molecules having the most varying tasks and properties.

As a consequence, von Willebrand factor may exhibit quite different binding activities to its natural binding partners. In particular it has been shown that the bindings of various vWF molecules to glycoprotein Ib, to collagen, to heparin, to glycoprotein IIb/IIIa-complex, to factor VIII and to the sub-endothelium may differ in strength.

This means, however, that each vWF preparation is composed of a mixture of these different vWF proteins or vWF aggregates, respectively, and thus will be heterogenous in terms of its properties, such as its essential binding strength to factor VIII.

The occurrence of various forms of vWF is also the cause of the complex and different phenotypes in the

pathophysiology of von Willebrand Disease which, in certain cases, is due to an underproduction and in other cases to an overproduction of von Willebrand factor. Thus, e.g., an overproduction of vWF leads to an increased thrombosis tendency, whereas an undersupply of vWF results in an increased bleeding tendency or in increased bleeding times; this, however, is not always so, for it is decisive in which form von Willbrand factor is over- or underproduced.

To differentiate and characterize the properties of vWF and of vWF syndrome, a number of analytical methods are used.

Thus, the ristocetin cofactor activity determination is essential for diagnostical purposes. In doing so, the thrombocyte aggregation in the presence of the antibiotic ristocetin is assayed which is reduced or not present at all in patients afflicted with vWF syndrome. (Macfarlane et al.; Thrombosis et Diathesis Haemorrhagica 1975; 34: 306-308).

Moreover, the collagen binding activity of vWF can be used for differentiating the vWF syndrome (Thomas et al.; Hämostaseologie (1994); 14: 133-139).

The binding dissociation constant between vWF and FVIII can be determined according to the method of Vlot et al. (Blood 83 (11) (1995); 3150-3157).

The molecular structure of vWF is determined by analysis of the multimer structure by means of SDS

electrophoresis in 1.2% agarose gels (Ruggeri et al.; Blood (1981); 57: 1140-1143).

To determine the total amount of vWF antigen, various commercially available ELISA test kits are used.

The preparation of an optimal FVIII/vWF complex should aim at providing a stable product which, above all, is free from undesired accompanying proteins, since any unnecessary protein load harbors the risk of undesired side effects.

Thus, any concentration of vWF which is not necessary for stabilizing FVIII is a load on the hemophiliac.

In the course of methods employed for producing von Willebrand preparations, in particular from plasma pools, hitherto it has not been possible to eliminate the risk of a heterogenous composition due to the various forms of von Willebrand factor present; in the prior art it has not been possible so far to obtain a vWF preparation having uniform properties, e.g. with regard to its binding activity to a certain ligand.

It had been known to purify factor VIII complex by various anti-vWF-monoclonal antibodies both from plasma and also from cryoprecipitate (Thromb. Haemostas. 57 (1987), 102-105). In doing so, also the stability of the FVIII/vWF complex in various buffers at pH 6.5 was

tested, among them buffers containing glycols, amino acids, chaotropic substances, amines, other salts or organic solvents and/or detergents. The addition of lysin to buffer solutions containing chaotropic substances at high concentrations, such as, e.g., 3M urea, resulted in a protection of factor VIII:C/vWF:Ag relative to denaturing effects. The activities of factor VIII:C and of vWF R.cof. after incubation with 20% v/v ethylene glycol + 1 M KJ amounted, e.g., to 72% and 48%, respectively, after treatment with 3M urea to 88% and 77%, respectively.

The specific activity of factor VIII:C in an end product, eluted with 1 M KJ + 1 M lysin + 20 mM imidazole + 5 mM CaCl_2 , pH 6.5, was 45 I.U./mg total protein, that of vWF was 60 I.U./mg.

It has also been reported to chromatographically purify factor VIII/vWF-complex from cryoprecipitate after adsorption on $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and carrying out a virus inactivation measure by using anti-vWF monoclonal antibodies (Biotechnol. Blood Prot. 227 (1993), 109-114). Elution of the adsorbed complex was effected at pH 6.5 by the addition of the chaotropic agent KJ (1 M). The ratio factor VIII:C/vWF:AG was 0.8, the specific activity of factor VIII:C was 38 I.U./mg.

Finally, it has been known from EP-0 295 645-A2 to purify factor VIII complex from heterogenous biological liquids by means of affinity chromatography, using

specific peptides directed against vWF. In doing so, the complex was eluted using pH gradients or buffers of high ionic strength (cf. Example 5 of EP-0 295 645-A2).

In EP 0 416 983 A1, a preparation with factor VIII/vWF-complex is described which was prepared by anion exchange chromatography. According to WO 86/01718 A1, a factor VIII/vWF-complex preparation was obtained by chromatography on a monoclonal antibody.

What is common to all these factor VIII/vWF-complexes of the prior art is that they could not provide a preparation homogenous in terms of vWF, as regards its binding relative to factor VIII:C, despite a high enrichment and purification of the preparations, and thus there did not exist a native factor VIII/vWF-complex of high specific activity.

Thus, the present invention has as its object to provide a factor VIII/vWF-preparation comprising a factor VIII/vWF-complex which has a uniform structure as regards the binding properties of vWF relative to factor VIII, and which thus is particularly well tolerated or stable, respectively.

According to the invention, this object is achieved by a preparation comprising a highly purified complex comprised of the components factor VIII and von Willebrand factor with a specific activity of at least 70, preferably 100 to 300 U factor VIII:C/mg, which is obtainable by purifying a starting material comprising

factor VIII:C and vWF by means of affinity chromatography, the complex of factor VIII:C and vWF as well as the non-complexed factor VIII:C and vWF, respectively, being eluted fractionally. Non-complexed, i.e. excessive, factor VIII:C and von Willebrand factor, respectively, are separated by immunoaffinity chromatography, in particular by the fractional elution, in which the complexed and the non-complexed factor are obtained in separate fractions.

By the inventive separating step of non-complexed factor VIII:C and von Willebrand factor, respectively, particularly von Willebrand factor molecules having an impaired affinity to factor VIII are purposefully separated, and for the first time a homogenous, native factor VIII/vWF-complex is obtained which contains a fraction of vWF that is defined as regards its affinity to factor VIII.

Surprisingly, the complex according to the invention is stable in a chaotropic environment during immunoaffinity chromatography. Even in a medium having a conductivity of up to 30 mS, preferably up to 40 mS, a dissociation of the complex could not be found. Thus, the stable complex of factor VIII and vWF from the anti-vWF column can be eluted and recovered even at a relatively high ionic strength corresponding to a 2- to 3-fold isotonic solution.

In the complex according to the invention, the vWF

preferably has a collagen binding activity in the range of from 0.2 to 0.6, based on the vWF antigen (plasma unit/plasma unit).

The complex according to the invention preferably is obtainable by purifying a starting material containing the two components, the complex as well as the separate factor VIII:C or vWF, respectively, being eluted from the immunoaffinity carrier in fractions.

The eluting agents may also contain relatively high concentrations of chaotropic substances or of chaotropically active salts, since, preferably, the immunoaffinity chromatography is carried out on antibodies which retain their affinity or avidity to factor VIII or vWF even under stringent conditions, the factor VIII/vWF-complex obtained remaining stable even under these conditions.

Antibodies are chosen, e.g., which bind the antigen without adversely affecting the binding properties up to 1 M NaSCN or 0.5 M guanidinium hydrochloride, or even up to a 100% saturation with ammonium sulfate. 50% of the antigen are each still bound up to 1.5 M NaSCN or 0.75 M guanidinium hydrochloride, respectively, 80% ethylene glycol or 0.75 M urea. The antibodies used for the immunoaffinity chromatography preferably are strong antibodies which, in a binding test, bind to the immobilized antigen even from diluted solutions of 30 ng/ml at the most, preferably 15 ng/ml at the most,

corresponding to an antibody/antigen ratio of 1:5 to 1:20.

Due to the excellent properties of the complex according to the invention in terms of its homogeneity, in particular with a view to the factor VIII binding properties of the vWF contained, it is particularly well suited for the production of pharmaceutical preparations for administering factor VIII and/or vWF. It has been shown that the complex according to the invention can be obtained in a concentration which is at least 5,000-fold, preferably 7,100- to 21,400-fold, enriched over plasma. A particular embodiment of the present invention thus is a stable pharmaceutical preparation comprising the highly purified complex of the invention at a concentration which is at least 5,000-fold, preferably 7,100- to 21,400-fold, enriched over plasma, the complex having a high complex binding strength and being substantially free from non-complexed vWF and factor VIII:C, respectively. In this way it is ensured that no excessive vWF or other proteins are a load on the patient, while the physiological activity of the factor VIII/vWF-complex is maintained. The preparation according to the invention is also characterized by its excellent physiological acceptance.

Its freedom from non-complexed vWF and/or factor VIII:C, respectively, means that less than 5%,

preferably less than 1%, of free vWF or factor VIII:C, based on the total protein content, can be found in the pharmaceutical preparation. Particularly preferred are preparations in which no non-complexed vWF:Ag or factor VIII:C, respectively, can be detected.

The detection of non-complexed vWF or factor VIII, respectively, is effected by re-chromatography of the complex of the invention on immunoaffinity material, this material being loaded with a certain amount of free vWF or of factor VIII, respectively, the complex being adsorbed again and eluted in the manner described before. The material obtained after re-chromatography contains the same ratio of factor VIII:C to vWF:Ag as the starting material and thus does not exhibit any relative losses. A further test for detecting non-complex-bound factor VIII and vWF is the binding of the complex to immobilized factor VIII:C antibodies or vWF antibodies, no substantial portion, i.e. less than 5%, of non-bound vWF or factor VIII:C, respectively, being detectable after adsorption.

The pharmaceutical preparation according to the invention is characterized by its high reliability as regards its range of action, the risk of a degradation or of activation of factor VIII, respectively, being remarkably reduced by the small portion of free factor VIII:C or of easily dissociable factor VIII:C, respectively, as compared to known factor VIII:C/vWF-

complex preparations.

It goes without saying that the pharmaceutical preparation comprising the complex of the invention may include suitable pharmaceutically active ingredients, buffers, auxiliary agents or additives which are used for factor VIII/vWF preparations. Because of the excellent stability of the factor VIII/vWF-complex, the latter may be processed into a stable pharmaceutical preparation without any further use of common stabilizers, such as albumin, sugar, in particular trehalose or sucrose.

Also in solution at a neutral pH, the pharmaceutical preparation according to the invention is sufficiently stable to be provided as a liquid preparation or a liquid-deep-frozen preparation. Upon reconstitution of a respective lyophilized preparation, also an about unchanged composition of the complex can be shown.

The dose to be administered or concentration, respectively, of the complex in the preparation can also be determined easily by the skilled artisan on the basis of prior art administering regimens for factor VIII/vWF preparations.

Factor VIII and/or vWF may be contained in the preparation according to the invention as native protein, or as derivative thereof, e.g. as a protein mutated by deletion, substitution or insertion, or as a

chemical derivative or fragment, respectively, insofar as the high binding affinity of factor VIII to vWF is retained in the complex.

Subject matter of the present invention is also a method by which the complex according to the invention can be prepared, which comprises purifying the starting material containing factor VIII:C and vWF by means of immunoaffinity chromatography, the complex of factor VIII:C and vWF as well as the non-complexed factor VIII:C and vWF, respectively, being eluted fractionally. By the purposeful fractional elution of the non-complexed factors from the complex it has for the first time been possible to obtain a von Willebrand factor preparation or a factor VIII/vWF-complex, respectively, that is uniform in terms of a specific binding strength.

Preferably, antibodies directed against vWF are used for immunoaffinity chromatography. In this manner, the purification method which is substantially directed at fractionating different vWF molecules or vWF units can be even better directed at the different nature of the von Willebrand molecule.

According to a particular embodiment of the method according to the invention, monoclonal antibodies are used as the antibodies. In terms of homogeneity, they are to be preferred to a polyclonal antiserum.

A preferred elution buffer for the inventive

complex during affinity chromatography is a buffer comprising a thiocyanate and/or an ammonium salt, preferably at a concentration not exceeding 2 M, most preferred in the range of from 0.05 M to 1.5 M. This first elution buffer may preferably contain ethylene glycol, glycerol or a polyalkylene glycol.

Non-complexed factor VIII:C or vWF, respectively, preferably are eluted with a buffer containing a chaotropic agent, in particular thiocyanate, and/or ammonium salt, and/or alkaline salts and/or ethylene glycol, glycerol or a polyalkylene glycol and also are recovered as homogenous preparations. In doing so, the buffer has a concentration or conductivity, respectively, which is increased over the first elution buffer, in particular a concentration or conductivity, respectively, which is more than 20%, preferably more than 50% to 100%, higher.

A further subject matter of the present invention thus consists in a von Willebrand preparation having a reduced binding or complexing capacity relative to factor VIII:C and which can be recovered by the present method.

The highly purified complex, but also the inventive non-complexed factor VIII:C or vWF preparations, respectively, may optionally be further purified by further chromatographic steps, preferably ion exchange chromatography, gel filtration, hydrophobic

chromatography, affinity chromatography, in particular on immobilized heparin, or metal ion chelate chromatography, and be processed in a known and suitable manner into pharmaceutical and also diagnostic preparations.

For producing pharmaceutical preparations as a rule it is necessary to provide a measure for inactivating or depleting viruses, preferably a heat treatment and/or a physical or chemical treatment. Suitable methods have been described in EP-0 159 311, EP 0 519 901 as well as WO 94/13329. Since the complex of the invention has a high stability, this virus inactivation measure preferably is performed on the highly purified complex.

According to a preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, the starting material is selected from the group consisting of plasma, a plasma fraction, such as, e.g., cryoprecipitate or an alcohol precipitate, a cell culture supernatant and a pharmaceutical preparation.

The invention will be explained in more detail by way of the following examples to which, however, it shall not be restricted.

E x a m p l e 1 : (at present considered by applicant to be the best mode of carrying out the claimed invention)

500 g of cryoprecipitate are dissolved 1 + 4 in

dissolution buffer at 30°C. Subsequently, the solution is clarified via a 0.45 μ m filter (e.g. Millipore Durapore). A column filled with 0.5 l anti-vWF gel (IMMUNOTECH, France) is prepared with approximately 10 column volumes (CV) equilbuffer, and the clarified cryoprecipitate solution is applied thereto at 0.5 cm/min. Thereafter, adversely affecting impurities are washed out with 5 to 10 CV of equilbuffer (possibly with an increased NaCl concentration >250 mM) at a flow rate of 1 cm/min. Factor VIII/vWF-complex is then eluted with elution buffer 1 at an approximate ratio of 1:1. Elution with elution buffer 2 yields vWF which is almost completely free from factor VIII. The second eluting step simultaneously serves for purifying the column to allow for an immediate equilibration thereafter.

Dissolution buffer: 7.5 mM Tris

60 mM NaCl

100 mM lysin

100 mM Na acetate pH 6.8

25 U/ml heparin

Equilbuffer:

10 mM Tris

100 mM NaCl

100 mM lysin

3.25 mM CaCl₂ pH 6.8

Elution buffer 1: 10 mM Tris
 100 mM glycine
 250 mM NaCl
 300 mM AMS
 3 mM CaCl_2
 40 % ethylene glycol pH 6.5

Elution buffer 2: 10 mM Tris
 100 mM glycine
 1.25 M NaCl
 1.25 mM NaSCN
 3 mM CaCl_2
 40 % ethylene glycol pH 7.0

Results:

Sample	U/ml FVIII:C	% Yield FVIII:C	U/mg FVIII:C	U/ml vWF	% Yield vWF	U/mg vWF	FVIII:C to vWF	Collag.B. relat. to vWF
Start	11.0	100.0%	0.4	16.3	100.0%	0.6	1:1.48	0.7
FVIII/vWF	12.7	50.9%	133.7	14.7	39.8%		1:1.16	0.3
vWF	0.2	0.5%		23.4	37.2%	236.4		0.7

Example 2 :

1 l of fresh frozen plasma is thawed at $T > 25^\circ\text{C}$ and subsequently diluted 1 + 2 with equilbuffer. The solution is clarified through a $0.45\ \mu\text{m}$ filter. A column filled with 50 ml anti-vWF gel (IMMUNOTECH) is prepared with approximately 5 CV of equilbuffer, and then the clarified plasma solution is applied at a flow rate of 1 cm/min. The undesired impurities are

washed out with 10 to 20 CV of equibuffer + 250 mM NaCl. The first elution yields factor VIII/vWF-complex; the second elution vWF free from factor VIII activity. Then the column may immediately be equilibrated again.

Equibuffer: 5 g/l Na citrate
2 U/ml heparin pH 7.0

Elution buffer 1: 5 g/l Na citrate
30 g/l AMS
20 g/l NaSCN
75 g/l histidine
5 g/l NaCl
0.4 g/l CaCl_2 pH 7.0

Elution buffer 2: 5 g/l Na citrate
50 g/l AMS
50 g/l NaSCN
75 g/l histidine
25 g/l NaCl
0.4 g/l CaCl_2 pH 7.0

Results:

Sample	U/ml	% Yield	U/mg	U/ml	% Yield	U/mg	FVIII:C	Collag.B.
	FVIII:C	FVIII:C	FVIII	vWF	vWF	vWF	to vWF	relat.to vWF
Start	0.3	100.0%	0.01	0.3	100.0%	0.01	1:1	1.0
FVIII/vWF	2.4	33.3%	42.86	1.8	24.3%		1:0.75	0.5
vWF	0.0	0.2%		4.5	76.0%	112.50		0.8



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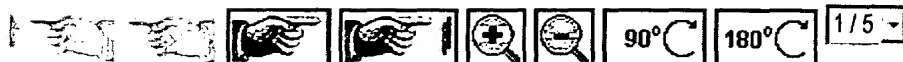
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Claims:

1. A method for purifying a starting material comprising factor VIII:C and von Willebrand factor (vWF) by means of immunoaffinity chromatography, characterised by the following steps:
- contacting the starting materials with an immunoaffinity chromatography material
 - eluting factor VIII/vWF-complex with an elution buffer and
 - further elution of non-complexed factor VIII:C and vWF, respectively, with a further elution buffer having an increased concentration and conductivity, respectively, as compared to the preceding elution buffer.

Claims 2. to 17. according to the version originally filed

Amended Sheet



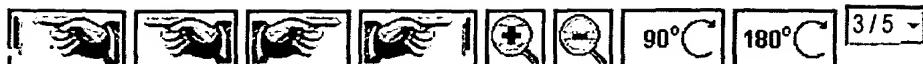


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Claims:

1. A method of producing a preparation containing a highly purified complex comprising the components factor VIII (factor VIII:C) and von Willebrand factor (vWF), characterized in that a starting material containing factor VIII:C and vWF is purified by means of immunoaffinity chromatography, the complex of factor VIII:C and vWF as well as the non-complexed factor VIII:C and vWF, respectively, being fractionally eluted.
2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that antibodies directed against vWF are used for the immunoaffinity chromatography.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that monoclonal antibodies are used as the antibodies.
4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the antibodies having a high affinity to vWF are used which can bind vWF even in a medium with 1 M of thiocyanate.
5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the highly purified complex is





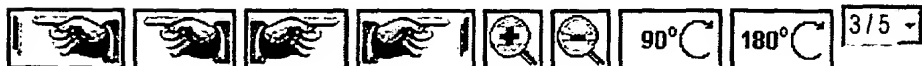
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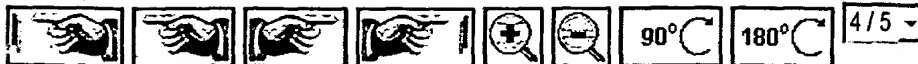
eluted with a buffer containing a thiocyanate and/or an ammonium salt, preferably at a concentration of 2 M at the most, in particular in the range of from 0.05 M to 1.5 M.

6. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the highly purified complex is eluted with a buffer comprising ethylene glycol, glycerol or a polyalkylene glycol.

7. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that non-complexed factor VIII:C and vWF, respectively, are eluted and recovered with a buffer comprising a chaotropic agent, in particular thiocyanate and/or ammonium salt, and/or alkaline salts and/or glycols, such as ethylene glycol, glycerol or a polyalkylene glycol, the buffer having an increased concentration or conductivity, respectively, as compared to the buffer of claim 5 or 6.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the highly purified complex is purified by further chromatographic steps, preferably ion exchange chromatography, gel filtration, hydrophobic chromatography, affinity chromatography or metal ion chelate chromatography.





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9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that a treatment step for inactivating and depleting viruses, respectively, preferably a heat treatment, is provided which preferably is performed on the highly purified complex.

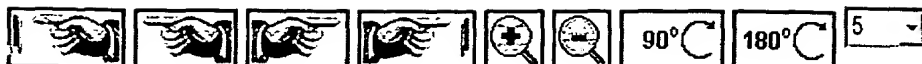
10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that a member of the group consisting of plasma, a plasma fraction, a cell culture supernatant and a pharmaceutical preparation is used as the starting material.

11. A preparation containing a highly purified complex comprising the components factor VIII (factor VIII:C) and von Willebrand factor (vWF) having a specific activity of at least 70, preferably 100 to 300 U of factor VIII:C/mg, obtainable by a method according to any one of claims 1 to 10.

12. A preparation according to claim 11, characterized in that the vWF has a collagen binding activity in the range of from 0.2 to 0.6, based on vWF antigen (plasma unit/plasma unit).

13. A preparation according to claim 11 or 12, characterized in that it is substantially free from non-complexed vWF and factor VIII:C, respectively.





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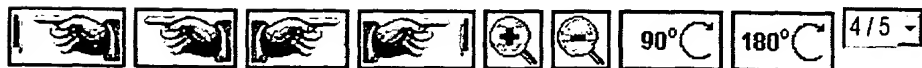
9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that a treatment step for inactivating and depleting viruses, respectively, preferably a heat treatment, is provided which preferably is performed on the highly purified complex.

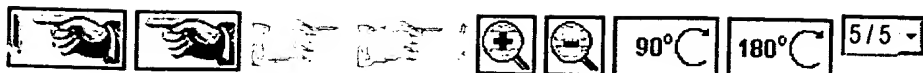
10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that a member of the group consisting of plasma, a plasma fraction, a cell culture supernatant and a pharmaceutical preparation is used as the starting material.

11. A preparation containing a highly purified complex comprising the components factor VIII (factor VIII:C) and von Willebrand factor (vWF) having a specific activity of at least 70, preferably 100 to 300 U of factor VIII:C/mg, obtainable by a method according to any one of claims 1 to 10.

12. A preparation according to claim 11, characterized in that the vWF has a collagen binding activity in the range of from 0.2 to 0.6, based on vWF antigen (plasma unit/plasma unit).

13. A preparation according to claim 11 or 12, characterized in that it is substantially free from non-complexed vWF and factor VIII:C, respectively.





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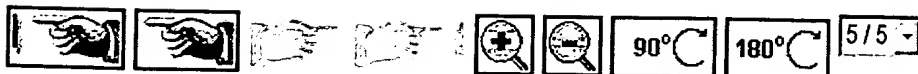
14. A preparation according to any one of claims 11 to 13, characterized in that the complex is present at a concentration which is at least 5,000-fold, preferably 7,100- to 21,400-fold, enriched over plasma.

15. A preparation according to any one of claims 11 to 14, characterized in that it is formulated as a pharmaceutical preparation.

16. A preparation comprising highly purified vWF obtainable by a method according to any one of claims 1 to 10.

17. A preparation according to claim 16, characterized in that the vWF has a collagen binding activity of at least 0.7 per vWF antigen (plasma unit/plasma unit).

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.
Ottawa, Canada
Patent Agents



Sorry, there are no drawings for patent number 2251558.

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Canada
<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca>